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ant, Germicide, Insecticide and Anti
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PANAMA IS FAST BEING AMERICANIZED

PANAMA, March 12.—You may ex-
press it as you please, either that the
American owned Canal Zone is going
to be bigger than the Republic of
Panama or that American influence
will spread throughout Panama, but
the fact, impressive fact is that the
domination of the United States over
this youngest of Central American re-
publics is as yet in its infancy, strong
as that domination already is.

Inquiries made during the two days
visit of Secretary Knox to Panama
lead to the conviction that the Pan-
ama who are in control of public
affairs in the republic are already re-
conciled to this fact. There are
traces, even in this city, of the anti-
American feeling, yet those whose in-
fluence is strongest in local affairs
have settled down to a course of mak-
ing the best of the situation. The
most advanced go so far as to say
that Panama must place all her hopes
for the future in the United States;
that she must cooperate with the
Americans to the limit of her ability.

From the reception that has been
given Secretary Knox one might be-
lieve that all Panama took this ex-
treme pro-American attitude. Certain-
ly the Panama Government has left
nothing undone to give the Secretary
of State, his family and all members
of his party a cordial welcome. The
hours have been filled with all the
formalities and functions between na-
tions. In these functions representa-
tives of all factions in local politics
have joined, and there has not been
the slightest indication that the cor-
diality exhibited is anything but sin-
cere.

Secretary Knox has made one set
speech and has spoken extemporane-
ously on several occasions. In these
speeches he has set forth the inter-
est of the United States in Pan-
ama, laid stress upon the increase
of this interest with the opening of
the canal and referred, with a signifi-
cance not lost upon the Panamanians,
to the obligations and privileges of the
Monroe Doctrine. The Panama offi-
cials on the other hand have expressed
the greatest appreciation of the
visit of the American Secretary of
State.

Acting President Chari declared
that the Government and people of
Panama, knowing the interest of the
United States in this republic, will
know how to reciprocate. Any one
may interpret these phrases of inter-
national exchange as he pleases, but
the interpretation most in harmony
with what is heard in informal con-
versation is that Panama is looking
to the United States for progress and
prosperity. And whatever the merits
of the charges made against the United
States of unfair treatment of Col-
ombia, the American coming to Pan-
ama is certain to be convinced that
however the little republic may have
been born it was a mighty good thing
for American interests that it came
into being when it did. The Ameri-
can is here bag and baggage, and not
even the most anti-American Pan-
aman believes that the American will
ever leave.

It doesn't take long to see how thor-
oughly the American is established
here. Take the Canal Zone, which of
course the United States owns. It is
so cleaned up and so covered with the
marks of American habitation that
were it not for the tropical vegetation
the settled portions of it would pass
for scenes in the United States.

"Reminds me of McKeesport," re-
marked Secretary Knox as his special
train passed through some of the rail-
road yards, shops, works and towns
incidental to the canal construction.

Of course Americanization of the
Canal Zone was to be expected. But
the fact is that the American influence
has spread far beyond the territorial
limits of the Canal Zone into the city
of Panama and out into the rural dis-
trict. The American system has de-
termined the type of houses, the man-
ner of sanitation, the means of water
supply, the methods of road building
not only in Panama but outside the
city. American manufacturers are
furnishing the houses of Panamanians
of all classes and descriptions; they are
clothing the people, rich and poor,
and American houses are even supply-
ing a large part of the food of the
people of this republic and city.

These marks of Americanization are
most marked in a business way in the
city of Panama. Here one sees walls
of old Spanish American houses plas-
tered with the advertisements of Ameri-
can shoes, for example, and the stock
carried inside is as good as the supply
of that particular shoe carried by the
average dealer in a city in the States
of the same size. The clerk may be a
Panamanian, a Jamaica negro or what
not, but he speaks English accepts
American money and rings up the
price on an American cash register.

In the narrow streets, with their old
houses of Spanish American style,
with plastered sides, balcony above
and little doors, the business signs
are mixed Spanish and American. In
the houses of even the poorest, neg-
roes, Chinese and Panamanians, one
sees invariably one or more American
sewing machines and American furni-
ture.

The city of Panama seems to be
passing through a transition stage; it

stands for no single type. It is the
meeting place of the nations, with the
Americans far in the lead and rapidly
displacing all others. On the streets
are seen black Jamaica negroes, the
lighter, sometimes blond Panamanian,
the Hindu. But the most striking
figure of all is the American, seen in
great numbers.

It is doubtful if the people in the
States realize how many of their
neighbors are making sightseeing
tours to Panama. It is estimated that
not less than 2600 a month come to
this city for stays of varying length,
and steamships are unable to take care
of the increasing throng. If you go to
the Tivoli Hotel you will see hardly
any but American folk, hundreds of
them, a constant procession; you
might easily believe yourself at an
American summer resort, so American
is the hotel. It is almost a disappoint-
ment to one expecting none but
strange sights. The tourist's acquired
bits of Spanish are quickly forgotten,
for lack of occasion for use of that
tongue.

It is believed here that the tourists
will continue to come in an ever in-
creasing stream after the canal is
opened. This procession cannot fail
to strengthen the impress of Ameri-
canism already stamped upon Pan-
ama. It is circulated that the tourist
will be the forerunner of the capitalist
and that more American money will
come to stay.

It is of course recognized that the
canal will be the meeting place of the
traffic of the East and the West, the
North and the South. One proposition
which has been put forth is expected
by Americans here to appeal to the
manufacturers at home seeking ex-
pansion of their market in South and
Central America. It is proposed that
Panama shall be made the great dis-
tributing center for American made
goods to be sold in the Spanish Ameri-
can countries.

The scheme is that American houses
shall establish in Panama bonded
warehouses where they may maintain
complete stocks of their goods suitable
for the trade and where buyers from
South and Central America may select
what they wish. This plan, its sup-
porters say, will be cheaper than that
of each manufacturer maintaining an
American agent in every capital in
these countries, more advantageous to
his interests than depending upon na-
tive agents, and will enable the Span-
ish American buyer to get what he
wants rather than from a catalogue.
It is also suggested that American
houses not large enough to maintain
warehouses in Panama might cooperate
along the lines of common interest
by establishing such warehouses at
Panama to be used by them jointly.

Panama for the most part is a wild
and undeveloped country. One Pan-
aman, a candidate for the Presidency,
frankly declared today that the best
interests of Panama demanded the
placing of American capital in this
country. To this declaration of policy
he added a corollary calculated to ap-
peal to Americans, namely, that Ameri-
can capital exclusively should be used
in developing Panama, to the barring
out of all European investments. Pan-
ama wants capital for a railroad to
open up the great banana country on
the Atlantic coast. There is no doubt
that the needed money will soon be
forthcoming, and there is good reason
to believe that it will be American
money.

On the Pacific coast Panama has
thousands and thousands of acres of
savannas, or grazing lands. American
capital is wanted there to take up the
land and develop its possibilities as
a cattle raising country. It is said
here that a group of Chicago packers
have already investigated the pros-
pects of cattle raising on these savannas.
The land is cheap, and it has
already been demonstrated that it is
well suited for cattle raising. The
land is so situated that the promoters
could ship with equal facility and at
low rates to both the east and the
west coasts of the United States, and
of course there is to be a big trade
in provisioning the ships which pass
through the canal.

For the rest Panama is already
raising some tobacco, some coffee, a
great deal of sugar, though lacking
the modern machinery and large scale
methods now considered necessary for
profitable sugar enterprises, and she
sends to the United States already,
besides bananas, hardwood and pearls
and mother of pearl.

Whatever the manifestations of
local politics, which absorbs the peo-
ple here even more than in the United
States, Panama seems unquestionably
in a receptive mood. She seems glad
to see Secretary Knox and listen to
his message of interest and good will
from the President of the United
States. She is teaching her people
to speak English and receiving Ameri-
cans hospitably, and she appreciates
the importance of the "big ditch" to
American interests.

A TOPEKA DIPLOMAT.
"Diplomacy is hard to define," said
Senator Curtis at a luncheon in To-
peka. "It is, however, easy to illus-
trate. Here is an illustration of dip-
lomacy."

"A Topeka girl, one brisk autumn

evening, sat beside the warm and
clanking radiator with a young man.
This young man was a good catch.
But, though he called often, and
though he showed many evidences
of affection for the girl, he had not
yet mentioned marriage. He seemed
uncertain. He seemed to be still on
the fence.

"Well, the brisk evening I'm speak-
ing of, at about 9 o'clock, the cook
knocked at the parlor door, entered
and said respectfully:

"What shall I give your father for
his breakfast in the morning, miss?"

"Deviled kidney, I think, Hannah,"
said the Topeka girl. "Father, these
cold mornings, is so fond of deviled
kidney."

"Yes, miss; and would you mind
telling me how to prepare it, miss?"

"Soak the kidney," was the reply,
"for three hours in cold water, chang-
ing the water twice. Then cut into
slices, season highly with salt and
pepper, and fry a bright brown. Now
add a little warm water and stew very
gently. Meanwhile prepare the sauce—
four tablespoonfuls of cold gravy,
one of Chutney paste, one of catsup,
one of vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of
made mustard, two of salt and four
of butter. Mix well, pour on to the
kidney, and stew gently again till
done."

"Oh, thank you, miss," said the
cook gratefully.

"The cook had hardly gone when
the young man, a new and tender light
shining from his eyes, plopped down
on one knee.

"Miss Cosgrove—Mildred—dear
one," he began."

THE HUMAN HILL.

Charles Fisher, the Chicago skating
champion, said on a frosty morning:

"It seems almost cold enough for
ice. The ice made by such weather
as this, however, would hardly do to
skate on. Never go skating too early
in the season. If you do you'll have
trouble."

Mr. Fisher laughed gaily.

"There was once a chap," he said,
"who went skating too early, and all
of a sudden that afternoon loud cries
for help began to echo among the
bleak hills that surrounded the skat-
ing pond."

"A farmer, cobbling his boots be-
fore his kitchen fire, heard the shouts
and yells, and ran to the pond at
break-neck speed. He saw a large
black hole in the ice, and a pale young
fellow stood with chattering teeth
shoulder-deep in the cold water."

"The farmer laid a board on the
thin ice and crawled out on it to the
edge of the hole. Then, extending his
hand, he said:

"Here, come over this way, and
I'll lift you out."

"No, I can't swim," was the im-
patient reply. "Throw a rope to me.
Hurry up. It's cold in here."

"I ain't got no rope," said the farm-
er; and he added angrily: "What if
you can't swim—you can wade, I
guess! The water's only up to your
shoulders."

"Up to my shoulders?" said the
young fellow. "It's eight feet deep if
it's an inch, I'm standing on the blast-
ed fat man who broke the ice."

THE UNSUCCESSFUL ANGLER.

"William Dean Howells, is the kind-
liest of critics, but now and then,"
said a magazine editor, "some popular
novelist's conceit will cause him to
bristle up a little."

"Just before his departure for Spain
last month I dined with Mr. Howells
in his Half Moon-street apartment in
London. A popular novelist called
after dinner. He told us all about his
phenomenal sales. Then—basking for
compliments, you know—he sighed
and said:

"I grow richer and richer, but, all
the same, I think my work is falling
off. My new work is not so good as

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tate at Palama at a bargain, also the
balmy sea-beach home of the late As-
miral Beckley at Aqua Marine.

my old."
"Oh, nonsense," said Mr. Howells.
"You write just as well as you ever
did, my boy. Your taste is improving
that is all."

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have the best bathing at Waikiki.
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